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JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON,

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LINEN AND COTTON RAGS that may
be brought us. Rags will also be received
in payment of subscriptions, or any debts due
this office. Bring them on.
Danville, May 21, '52

Green River Land for Sale.
WILL sell a TRACT OF LAND,
on the banks of Green River, 10 miles below
Russell.
CONTAINING 631 ACRES.
It will be shown by application to Mr. ASHLEY,
at Ashleysburg, Ky. As I am desirous to sell,
a good bargain may be had by applying to the
subscriber, at Danville, Ky.
D. A. RUSSELL.
Danville, June 4, '52

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A Weekly Whig Chronicle of the Times, the People, and the Country.

"WE SHALL ALWAYS BE VICTORIOUS WHEN WE ALL PULL TOGETHER!"

DANVILLE, KY., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1852.

PUBLISHERS.

IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE NO. 470.

POLITICAL.



OLD "LUNDY'S LANE."

At "Carry me back," &c.

Fling out! Fling out!
With song and shout,
Our banners from the wall;
The old hero
Of Mexico,
Receives his country's call!
A thousand times,
In many climes,
Bath victory graced his brow;
Shall we fall back
In this attack,
And leave his colors now?

Chorus--
At "Carry me back," &c.
Old "Lundy's Lane,"
From Maine to Georgia's shore,
Our battle cry,
Is "Do or die!"
For Union evermore!"

The Levee grin,
At "Carry me back," &c.
By shouting "FEATHERS AND FEES!"
"Scurry," they say,
Can't wait the day,
In a Presidential race!
But "Lundy's Lane,"
"The very plain,
Can well afford to smile,
When such small game,
Attack his fame,
Why don't they size his pile?"
Chorus--"At 'em again," &c.

Chorus--
At "Carry me back," &c.
Old "Lundy's Lane,"
From Maine to Georgia's shore,
Our battle cry,
Is "Do or die!"
For Union evermore!"

Downingville Ratification at Last!
DOWNINGVILLE, STATE OF MAINE,
July 20, 1852.
MR. GALE & SEATON,
Washington, Seat of Congress.

MY DEAR OLD FRIENDS: We've made
out to ratify at last, but it was about as
hard a job as it was for the Baltimore
Convention to nominate. And I'm afraid
the worst isn't over yet; for Uncle
Joshua shakes his head and says to me,
in a low tone, so the rest can't hear, "be-
tween you and me, Major, the election will
be a harder job than I put greater
faith in Uncle Joshua's feelings. He's a
regular political weather-glass, and can
always tell whether we are going to have it
fair or foul a good ways ahead. So when
he shakes his head, I naturally look out
for a full spell of weather. When I got
home from Baltimore, says I, 'Well, Uncle
Joshua, you got my letter in the Intelli-
gencer, didn't you?' And says he,
"Yes."

"Well, didn't we do that business up
well?" says I. "I don't know about that,"
said Uncle Joshua; "I have my doubts
about it."

Why, don't you think," says I, "the
nomination of General Pierce put the
Democratic party on its legs again, and
gave it a fine start?"

Uncle Joshua looked up to me kind of
quizzical, and says he, "It has got the
party a pretty considerable of a start al-
ready, it comes so unexpected. And then
he got so much as two minutes
drumming his finger on the table and
didn't say nothing."

And then he looked up again, and says
he, "Major, who is General Pierce? It
ain't a fictitious name, is it?"

"Why, Uncle Joshua," says I, "how you
talk! It is General Franklin Pierce, of
New Hampshire."

"General Franklin Pierce, of New
Hampshire, is it?" says he; "well, now,
Major, are you sure there is such a per-
son, or did somebody play a hoax on the
Baltimore Convention?"

"Yes," says I, "Uncle, I'm as sure of it
as I am that there is such a person as
Uncle Joshua Downing. To make all
sure of it, and no mistake, I come through
New Hampshire, and went to Concord,
where they said he lived, and I inquired
all about it. The neighbors there all
knew him perfectly well, and showed me
the house he lives in. He wasn't at home
or I shoulda seen him myself, and should
got his promise to keep the Downingville
post office for you. But you needn't be
afraid but what you'll have it, for I sent
a telegram to him from Baltimore, as
soon as he was nominated, to keep it for
you."

Here I see by the looks of Uncle Joshua
that he began to get hold of some new
ideas. Says he, "Well, Major, it is a
fact then, is it, that he was nomi-
nated in real earnest, and it wasn't no
joke?"

"Upon my word and honor," says I,
"there isn't a particle of joke about it; it
was all done in real earnest."

"Well, then, you're really got a candi-
date," says Uncle Joshua. "I should like
to know something about him. Does he
belong to the Old Foggy class or Young
American class?"

"I guess about half and half," says I,
"and he'll be all the stronger for that, be-
cause he can draw votes on both sides."

"After all," says he, "I'm afraid it's
a bad nomination. Them old pillars of the
Democratic party, General Cass, and Mr.
Buchanan, and Gov. Marcy, and Gen.
Houston, and the rest, will feel so insulted
and mortified at being pushed aside
for strangers to take the lead, that they'll
all be agin the nomination, and their
friends too, and that'll upset the whole
kettle of fish."

"Don't you never fear that, Uncle

Joshua," says I, "them old pillars that you
speak of are all very much tickled with
the nomination. You see, it broke the
nose of Young America, and they were
delighted with it. As soon as the nomi-
nation was out of the mould, before it
had time to cool, they all telegraphed
right back to Baltimore that nothing in the
world could have happened to suit 'em
better; it was a most excellent nomi-
nation, and they felt under everlasting obli-
gations to the Baltimore Convention. You
needn't have no fears that they'll feel
any coldness towards the nomination.
They'll all turn to work for it like
beavers."

"Well, how is it," said Uncle Joshua,
"about that boy-candidate for the Presi-
dency that they call Young America? If
his nose is knocked out of joint he'll of
course oppose the nomination tooth and
tail."

"There's where you are mistaken again,
Uncle Joshua," says I. "On the contrary,
he goes for it hotter than any of 'em;
and he telegraphed back to Baltimore as
quick as lightning could carry it, that
the nomination was just the thing, it could
not be any better. You see, he looks upon
it in the light that it chokes off all the
Old Foggies, and leaves the field clear for
him next time. He thinks so highly of
the nomination, and feels so patriotic
about it, they say he is going to stump
it through all of the States; and make
speeches in favor of Gen. Pierce's elec-
tion. You may depend upon it, Uncle
Joshua, we've got a very strong nomi-
nation, one that'll carry all afore it; every
body is delighted with it, and every body
is going for it. I didn't expect you to
hold back for a moment. I thought you
would have things all cut and dried for a
rousin ratification meeting by the time I
got home."

"Well, you know, Major," said Uncle
Joshua, "I always follow Col. Crockett's
rule, and never go ahead till I know I'm
right. How foolish we should look to
call a ratification meeting here in Down-
ingville, and be voted right plump down."

You know the Free-soilers are very strong
among us; they are very strong in all the
Northern States. And you know the
Baltimore Convention fixed up a platform
to stand on that's all in favor of the com-
promise and the fugitive law, and is den-
dant agin the Free-soilers. Now, Major,
you must have more understanding than
to think the Free-soilers will ever swallow
that platform, and if they don't we are
dished."

"You are all wrong again, Uncle Joshua,"
says I, "for the biggest Free-soiler in
all America swallowed it right down, and
didn't make a wry face about it."

"Who do you mean?" says he.

"I mean Mr. John Van Buren," says I.
"But you don't mean," says Uncle Joshua,
"that Mr. John Van Buren accepts this
platform, and is willing to stand on it?"

"Yes, I do exactly so," says I, "for he
got right up in Tammany Hall and made
a speech about it; he'd stand the plat-
form, at all events, he'd stand the plat-
form for this election, any how. You
needn't be at all afraid of the free-soil-
ers, Uncle; they ain't so stiff as you think
of, and they are as anxious to get the
offices as anybody, and will work as hard
for 'em. Now let us go to work and get
up our ratification, and blow it out straight.
The Democracy of the country expects
Downingville to do its duty."

"Well, Major," says Uncle Joshua,
"you've made out a better case of it than
I thought you could. I'm willing to
take hold and see what we can do. But
I declare I can't help laughing when I
think it's General Franklin Pierce, of
New Hampshire, that we've got to ratify.
I wish we knew something about him;
something that we could make a little
flattering about, and wake up the Demo-
cracy."

"Good gracious, Uncle Joshua," says I,
"have you been post master of Downingville
this twenty years and always reading
the papers, and don't know that Gen-
eral Pierce was one of the heroes of the
Mexican war?"

At that, Uncle Joshua hopped up out of
his chair like a boy and says he, "Major,
is that a fact?"

"Yes," says I, "it is a fact. You know
Mr. Polk sent me out there as a private
ambassador to look after General Scott
and Mr. Trist. And General Pierce was
out there; I know all about it, and about
his getting wounded."

"Good!" says Uncle Joshua, snapping
his fingers, "that's lucky; then we've got
something to go upon; something that the
boys can holler about. And if we don't
have too strong a team agin us we may
carry the day yet. What do you think
the 'other party' will put up?"

"Well," says I, "it's pretty likely to be
Mr. Webster or Mr. Fillmore, and they
can't either of 'em hold a candle to Gen-
eral Pierce."

"Of course not," says Uncle Joshua,
"if he was the hero of the Mexican war. I
suppose it was General Scott's part of the
war that he was in because that's where
you was. Which of the battles did he
fight the bravest in, and mow down most
of the Mexicans? Did he help to storm
that Gibraltar castle at Vera Cruz?"

"No," says I, "that little matter was all
over before General Pierce got to Mexico."

"Well, the great battle of Cerro Gordo
come next," said Uncle Joshua, "I dare
say General Pierce was foremost in march-
ing up that bloody Bunker Hill and
driving off Santa Anna and his fifteen thou-
sand troops."

"I'm sure he would have been a fore-
most, if he'd only been there," says I, "but
he hadn't got into the country yet, and Gen-
eral Scott is always in a hurry when
there is any fighting to do, and won't wait
for nobody."

"Well, the next great battle, if I re-
member the newspapers right," said Uncle
Joshua, "was Contreras; and after that

came the bloody and hot times of Churu-
busco, and the King's Mill, and Chelup-
tepec. These was the battles, I s'pose
where General Pierce fit like a lion, and
became the hero of the Mexican war."

"But which battle did he shine the bright-
est in, and cut down most of the enemy?"

"The truth is," says I, "he got wounded
at Contreras and wasn't able to take a
part in them bloody affairs of Churubusco,
and the King's Mill and Chelup-tepec."

"Then he was in the battle of Contreras,"
said Uncle Joshua, "and that can't
be disputed?"

"O yes," says I, "he was certainly in the
first part of it, when they was getting
the battle ready, for there's where he
got wounded."

"Good," said Uncle Joshua; "he was in
one battle, and got wounded; that's enough
to make a handle of, anyhow. Where-
abouts was his wound?"

"Well, he had several hurts," said I.
"I believe in his foot and ankle, and other
parts."

"Rifle balls!" said Uncle Joshua, very
earnest.

"No, no, nothing of that kind," says I.
"What then; sword cuts? Or did the
Mexicans stick their bayonets into him?"

"No, no; nothing of that kind, nother,"
says I.

"Then it must be grape or bombshells,"
said Uncle Joshua, "how was it?"

"No, no, 'twasn't none of them things,"
says I; "the fact was, when they was
skirmishing round and getting ready for
the battle his horse fell down with him
and lamed him very bad."

Uncle Joshua colored a little, and sot
and thought. At last he put one of his
knowing looks, and says he, "Well, Ma-
jor, a wound is a wound, anyhow, and we
can make a handle of it without being
so fussy as to go into all the particulars
of how he came by it. I say let's go
a head and ratify General Pierce, and
who knows but what we can make some-
thing out of this Mexican business!"

Well, Mr. Gales & Seaton, the thing
was done. We ratified on the 21st of
June, in the evening, and it was a tall
piece of business. When I begun,
I meant to give you a full account of it,
with some of the speeches and resolu-
tions. But I've made my preamble so
long that I can't do it in this letter. We
had a grand torchlight procession. Cous-
in Ephraim took his cart and oxen, and
went into the woods and got a whole load
of birch bark and pitch pine knots, and
all the boys in Downingville turned out
and carried torches. The school house
was illuminated with fifty candles. Un-
cle Joshua presided, as usual. Banners
were hung round the room, with large let-
ters, giving the names of all the great
bautes in Mexico; and the enthusiasm
was immense. When we'd got about
throug, and was just winding up with
three tremendous cheers for the 'Hero of
Mexico,' a message came in to Uncle
Joshua from the post office, stating that
the telegraph had just brought news that
the Whig Convention at Baltimore had
nominated General Scott for President.
It gin the whole meeting the cold shog-
gers in a minute. Uncle Joshua looked
very serious, and says he, 'Feller Demo-
crats, to prevent any mistakes, I think
you better give them three last cheers
over again, and put in the name of Gen-
eral Pierce.' So we did, and gin three
rousin cheers for General Franklin
Pierce, of New Hampshire, the Hero of
Mexico.

Downingville is wide awake, and will
do her duty in November.

So, I remain your old friend,
MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

Acts of Gen. Pierce.
It is well to have a summary of the
chief acts in the lives of our political
candidates, that by juxtaposition, the re-
lative merits of each may be speedily
and accurately determined. We give be-
low a summary from the Albany Evening
Journal, of the chief acts and events in
the Life of Gen. P. erce, and will again
next week give that of Gen. Scott.

FRANK PIERCE is the son of a General
and brother to a Colonel and was born at
Concord, N. H., in 1798.

In 1812 his brother Benjamin Pierce
joined the armies of his country. Yet at
this time FRANKLIN PIERCE had not passed
the early age of 14 years!

Shortly afterwards his sister married a
General!

In December, 1817, he spelled "but."
Shortly afterwards another sister mar-
ried another General!

In 1825 began his career as a statesman.
Elected DEPUTY SHERIFF of the Town of
Concord.

In December 1833, went to Congress.
In January 1837, voted against the
Right of Petition.

In February 1837, voted against appro-
priations for improvement of Rivers and
Harbors and Roads.

In December, 1837, went to the Senate.
In March, 1842, came back again.
In 1842, gave a boy, "who was an en-
tire stranger to him," a cent to buy a
STICK OF CANDY.

In March, 1847, was appointed a Brig-
adier General by President Polk.

In June, 1847, ordered Col. Ransom to
charge a chaparral on the Vera Cruz
road, "where the enemy were supposed
to be," which was gallantly executed,
although the enemy turned out not to be
there.

August 19th, fell from his horse on the
hard fought and bloody field of Contreras.
On the 20th of August, fainted at Churubusco.

September 14th, 1847, did not take the
City of Mexico.
In May, 1848, came home safe.
During 1849, he lived in "a white
house surrounded by a yard of green

trees and little flower beds, purifying and
refreshing the air, and loading the air
with fragrance."

In October, 1850, died with Mr. Web-
ster, and drank the health of "Our glo-
rious Union." The Union has been safe
from that time to the present day!

Rode several miles in the cold, and sat
up quite late in the evening conversing
with a young lady. Date uncertain.

In March, 1851, the Religious Test
was voted upon in New Hampshire, and
though the efforts of "The Democracy,"
retained. Gen. Pierce's county gave a
larger majority in favor of it than any
other in the State.

In December, 1851, made a speech at
New Boston, N. H., in support of the
Fugitive Slave Law.

On the 5th of June, 1852, was "aston-
ished" by the intelligence that he was
nominated for President.

June 6th, 1852, so was everybody else!

"Oh! mother, mother, come quick--
Angelina Arrabella has General Pierce!"

"What! my child!"

"Angelina has seen a toad and General
Pierce!"

"What does the child mean? Tell me
this minute; what dreadful thing my pet
darling has done."

"Why she's General Pierce--she's
fainted!"

They are passing away from our clouded sky,
The stars to which turned a nation's eye,
And we watch their setting, one by one,
As the goal is reached, the life course done!
And our gaze is dimmed by the tears that fall
As their light is veiled by the funeral pall;
But not here we mourned as we mourn to-day;
For we stand by the bier of Harry Clay.

We have watched the waning of life's last ray,
As it sunk to the horizon, day by day;
We have known that the heart must soon be still;
So long with the thought of his country filled,
And we deemed we were needed for the parting
hour,
But it 'whimsies our soul of overmastering power,
And the heart of a people are bowed to-day--
He hath passed from our love and our grief away.

Oh! dowers him bloom, and the earth look bright
In the gorgeous glow of the summer light;
In that glorious day may claim its part
In the joy and pride of the patriot's heart;
But never again shall our soul be stirred
By the voice so long in our council heard;
And wherever our banner floats to-day,
Its cradle folds of a tyrant's sway.

The eloquent lip and the lofty brow
Are stamped with that tyrant's signet now,
And not all our grief can break the spell
Death has laid on the life we loved so well.
Yet his power hath bound us--for never shall fall
On the honored name the funeral pall;
But its shadow is on our hearts to-day,
As we weep by the bier of Harry Clay.

EVIDENCES OF FOLLY.--Neglecting to
advertise, and wondering that you do not
succeed in business.

[H. GREELY, of the N. Y. Tribune.
Refusing to take a newspaper, and be-
ing surprised that the people laugh at
your ignorance. [Paris Mercury.

I never take up a newspaper, no mat-
ter how limited in size, or ability, with-
out gleaming from its columns some val-
uable information. [Dr. JOHNSON.

He who lives and doth not read the papers,
And make payment one year in advance as
a general rule,
Cuts in the world many wild, rude and silly
capers,
Lives a duffer, and dies a tarred fool! [SHAKESPEARE.

A wit's a feather, a chief's a rod,
And the man that takes the papers and
pays for them,
Is the noblest work of God. [Pope.

"I long since come to the conclusion
that no one who lives in a Republican
Country can keep posted up in regard to
the woe of woe of it unless he takes at
least one newspaper." [REV. P. BROWNING.

New Definitions.
We find the following in one of our exchanges. Perhaps the advocates of Gen. Pierce can designate the individual who is their living illustration and embodiment:

Statesmanship.—Making a speech against the Widow of Gen. Harrison.

Warriorship.—Fainting at the sight of a battle.

Nationality.—Voting against the improvement of our rivers and harbors.

Tolerance.—Refusing Catholics the privilege of holding office.

Equal Rights.—Denying Anti-Slavery men the right of petition.

Progress.—Nominating a man for the Presidency whose life is an illustration of these definitions.

"A Hasty Plate of Soap."
Taz Wacker—"The women all go for Pierce."—(Boston Post.)

Wonder if his old friend, *Sat. Valente*, is among them.

A Brief History.—One word describes Gen. Scott's civil career—"Can't."—(Portland Argus.)

One word describes Pierce's military career—"Can't!"

Modesty.—Gen. Pierce has declined more high positions than any man in the United States.—(Milwaukee News.)

The head of his own brigade in battle, among the rest!

A Contrast.—The two Generals—Gen. Scott never lost a battle—Gen. Pierce never succeeded in finding one.

Everywhere the old and the young alike, user but one response to the Baltimore nomination.—(Boston Post.)

And that response is—"His is *Franklin Pierce*."—(Exchange.)

The name and unanimous nomination of Gen. Pierce augur well for the Democracy.—(Ohio Statesman.)

They did not *anger* well in this vicinity, as the Democracy consider themselves *badly bored*.—(Forest City.)

The Trouble in GARRARD.—We learn from the last Lancaster Argus, that a public meeting of a large number of the citizens of Garrard county, was held on the 31st ult., for the purpose of "deprecating the course now pursued by the families of Drs. Evans and Hill, in regard to the long-standing difficulty between them."

A committee was appointed, and at a subsequent meeting, the following, among other resolutions, were adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the repeated outrages committed in this county, by reason of which, many lives have been lost, and whole families left orphans, and destitute, and the lives of innocent persons taken and endangered—we hereby pledge every thing held sacred among men, to enforce the law by our influence, energies and power, against all those who have violated the same, and any man or men, party or parties, who shall participate in any future violation—and that we will by untiring exertion, and with unabating zeal, seek out the offender or offenders, and bring him or them to justice.

Resolved, That any persons whatsoever, either of this, or any other county, who shall congregate themselves together within this county, armed with deadly weapons, and shall conduct themselves in an unusual and suspicious manner, not engaging in any honorable employment, shall be taken up and dealt with according to law.

Resolved, That it be the duty of every good citizen of this county, carefully and rigidly to enquire into every violation of law, and faithfully and speedily to report the same to the proper officers in such way that the offender be brought to justice.

Resolved, That we offer no terms to any violators of law and order, but an immediate abandonment of their outrages—with an assurance that it is our solemn determination to uphold and vindicate the Constitution and Laws of the land—and protect the innocent and non-offending citizens.

The Hon. Garret Davis, the Whig candidate for Governor in a District, having declined to make an active canvass, and having subsequently resigned his candidacy, the Paris Citizen publishes in explanation of his position, the following letter from him, to Geo. W. Johnson, Esq., the Democratic elector in the district:

Paris, July 31, 1852.
Geo. W. Johnson, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—Your favor inviting me to a discussion with you of the relative merits of the two candidates for the Presidency, was duly received. Neither my professional engagements, nor my health will authorize me to accede to your proposition; but I beg you to be assured that I decline from no personal discourtesy to you. On the contrary, if I had the leisure, it would afford me pleasure to hear the ingenious efforts of a gentleman of abilities, in support of a weak candidate and a bad cause. Gen. Scott, in legislative relations to the high office, and in acceptance to the American people, I deem to be about as superior to General Pierce as is in age, military experience, genius and renown. I admire your spirit, in wishing to rush to the combat, but I think magnanimity would require of the friends of General Scott to give up the debate wholly to the friends of Gen. Pierce. I have the pleasure of a slight personal acquaintance with your candidate, and I entertain a very high opinion of him as a man and a gentleman. I assure you that I was greatly gratified when I learned that the fall of his horse on him in the Mexican war did no permanent injury to him; but I do not entertain a doubt, that he is now about to receive a shock from a thundering war horse, which politically will put him hors du combat forever.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GARRETT DAVIS

The *Argus* says that Gen. Scott and Gen. Fremont fought for the month of July, to fifteen millions of dollars.

The Religious Test.—We find the following in the New York Albany Journal:

"We cannot persuade the *Argus* to publish the vote on abrogating the Religious test of New Hampshire. It contains itself with constantly reiterating the assertion that the responsibility of the non-repeal of the Test lies with the Whig minority in the State. This assertion is flatly contradicted by the official vote, which the *Argus* is careful not to publish."

"We submit two or three general facts for the consideration of our neighbor.—They have been already published in detail, but they were doubtless overlooked by him."

"In the towns uniformly Whig the vote stood: for the repeal of the Religious Test, 1,923; against repeal, 28. In the same number of uniformly Locofoco towns, the vote stood: for repeal, 135; against repeal, 2,466! This was on the first trial, in March, 1851."

"On the second trial, twelve Whig towns voted: for repeal, 2,681; against repeal, 761; majority, 1,920. This was the precise majority (into one vote) received by the Whig candidate for Governor in the same towns, showing that the same men who voted for the Whig candidate for Governor voted to repeal the Test, and vice versa. This fact is sufficiently significant to justify a word of comment from the *Argus*."

"At the same election twenty-one Locofoco towns voted as follows: for repeal, 340; against repeal, 2,966."

"We leave these facts, without comment, to be digested by the *Argus*.—When it shall have succeeded in doing so, others equally indicative of the character of the democracy of Locofocoism will be submitted."

A Broad Platform.—The editor of the Philadelphia Sun having been nominated for Vice President by one of the newspapers of Pennsylvania, lays down his "platform" as follows:

1. No Taxation!
2. No duties on imports!
3. Congress to raise all the money!
4. We, the people of our party, to spend!
5. No more Compromises, for there can be no such thing as splitting the difference between right and wrong.
6. A hastening of the "Good Time Coming."
7. Free Passage on the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Sun. All other papers to be excluded from the mails as useless.
8. The Best Offices for our best friends—we to have 50 per cent. of their salaries.

Discovery of Gold in Australia.—The *Whitehaven Herald* gives the following information respecting the first discovery of gold in Australia:

"The first piece found was by a native. He was a bushman. The scale of intellect of the Australian is remarkable for its lowness. Seeing his master counting a lot of sovereigns, he said he had found a piece of 'yellow stuff,' far bigger than all those together, which he had hidden, and would bring it to his master, if he would give him a new suit of corduroy. The bargain was struck, after which the man went and produced a lump of Gold-coin, weighing 106 lbs., and valued at £5,077 4s. 6d."

DOUBLE EXECUTION.—A telegraphic dispatch from Poughkeepsie, New York, of the 30th, says:

Ann Houg and Jonas Williams this day suffered the extreme penalty of the law in our court house. The former was convicted of the murder of her husband, Nelson Houg, in the latter part of June, 1851, and the latter of the murder of his step-child by the commission of a rape in January last. The woman was 31 years of age, and the negro 27. Both declared their innocence and marched to the gallows with firm steps. The woman was convicted of poisoning her husband, and although she admitted he died from the effects of arsenic, she denied her guilt. There are many interesting features in her case. She was a woman of noble appearance, naturally shrewd and intelligent, but without education. The bodies of the two were, this evening, buried in the ground attached to our court house.

How SCOTT BECAME A SOLDIER.—In the summer of 1807 occurred the wanton attack of the British frigate *Leopard* upon the Chesapeake, and the seizure and imprisonment of her crew, upon the allegation that they were British subjects.—This outrage excited a violent resentment throughout the country. Young Scott shared ardently in the indignation of his countrymen, and immediately joined a volunteer corps raised in Petersburg, and marched with them down to Lynnhaven Bay, where they took up their station, in expectation of a British descent upon the coast. But this little cloud of war blew over; the volunteers were called home, and Scott returned to the practice of his profession. He was soon to leave it forever, for Providence had marked for him a wide and glorious career. Our difficulties with England thickened. Congress passed a bill to raise an army. Scott applied for a commission, and in May, 1808, received from Jefferson a commission as Captain of Artillery. During the rest of the year he was employed in the recruiting service, and in the study of his new profession of arms. In 1809 he was ordered to Louisiana, and placed under the command of Gen. Wilkinson. For this officer Scott had no respect. Himself filled with patriotic ardor, and a passionate devotion to his country's honor, he believed Wilkinson to be implicated in Burr's conspiracy. The young soldier, with more boldness than prudence, did not hesitate to express his sentiments. The result was that Wilkinson preferred charges against him that resulted in his suspension from the service for a year. In this punishment he had the sympathy of his fellow-officers, and was complimented with a public dinner on the occasion of his sentence.—The interval of suspension was passed by Scott in a systematic and thorough study of military tactics, and the whole of his life, he re-appeared in service with a more experienced, energetic, and superior officer than he was when he was first sent to Louisiana.

ITEMS—NEWS AND POLITICAL.

Congress has appropriated \$75,000 for a Custom house at Cincinnati.

The colored people of Cincinnati had a grand celebration on Monday.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at Hickman, Ky., on Friday last.

About twenty steamboats are lying up at Paducah waiting for a rise.

The cholera still prevails in Rochester and Buffalo, New York but it is somewhat abating.

Mr. Crampton, the British minister is the guest of Mr. Webster at Marshfield.

The Presidential election takes place this year on the second day of November.

There was a grand masquerade at East Springs, Kentucky, on Saturday night week.

The finished Railroads in Ohio, now measure nine hundred and eighty-seven miles!

During the month of July, 2,301 persons were committed to the New York City prison.

The Massachusetts State prison has 491 inmates, of which number 20 are in for life.

Upwards of a thousand emigrants recently left London, in a single week, for Australia.

The coin in the bank of England has reached twenty-two millions of pounds, and was daily increasing.

A law similar to the Maine liquor law went into effect in Massachusetts and Rhode Island last week.

The Northumberland Bridge across the Susquehanna was blown down by a tornado on Thursday.

The present value of property in Broadway N. Y. exceeds that of any street in any city in the world.

The New York Tribune very properly designates the Henry Clay calamity a wholesale murder.

The new custom-house building in New Orleans, will cover upwards of two acres of ground.

It is said the price of Mackerel has advanced in New York, in consequence of the apprehended fish war.

The British government intends sending two thousand constables to Australia, to keep peace among the miners.

An earthquake was felt at Groton, Conn., on Sunday. It is the same quake that visited other cities, last week.

"Hi!" says there is a chap in town whose soul is so small that it will lay in the hollow on the point of a fine cambric needle.

The trial of James Summons in Cincinnati, for murder, has thus far cost four thousand dollars.

A man named Peter Casgrove was choked to death while eating his dinner on Saturday last, at Lawrenceburg, Ind.

John More, a revolutionary soldier, died at Memphis on the 30th, at the age of 101 years. He formerly lived in Kentucky.

One hundred and fifty persons died in New York during the last twelve months of delirium tremens.

Who has the best time of it, the Pope or the Sultan—the man with no wife, or the one with two hundred and fifty?

Mr. Wm. Benmar, a trader, blowed himself up at Wadesboro, Maine, last week, by lighting a keg of gunpowder. Foolish man.

It will be seen that a verdict of murder has been brought in the case of the deaths by the destruction of the steamer *Henry Clay*.

There are farmers in Devonshire who pay 2,000 a year rent for their farms, who cannot spell or write their own names.

At Gloucester there is a fleet of thirty or forty fishermen ready to sail, awaiting the settlement of the fishing troubles.

A rencounter took place between B. Penick and Richard Riney in Marion county last week, in which the former was dangerously stabbed.

The number of boys in Kentucky of six months old upwards, as ascertained by official reports from nearly all the counties, is 390,793.

An advertisement in a newspaper is like a circle in the water—continually spreading itself. Throw in your 'rocks' and try it.

Letters from Rome state that the Pope is threatened with dropsy, and that the state of his health gives great uneasiness to his physical cares.

Five runaway negroes were captured last week near Ripley, Ohio, after a desperate struggle, and given up to their owners.

A lump of gold, weighing 27½ pounds has been found in Australia. It is without quartz, and is said to be gold of about twenty carats.

The Hon. M. Hawkins died in Preble county, Ohio, on Wednesday. He was formerly speaker of the House of Representatives of that State.

The "Pierce and King Club No. 1," of Boston, refused to pass resolutions expressive of regret at the death of Henry Clay. Resolutions were offered, discussed and withdrawn.

Jonathan Fuller died in North Chelsea, Mass., on Tuesday, at the age of 83, in the same house in which he was born, and he had never slept from under its roof a night in his life.

The Pitsburg Gazette states that the railroad fare between that city and Philadelphia and Baltimore, has been reduced to nine dollars and fifty cents.

During the last year, sixty-two persons were burned at New York by Campbelle and spirit gas explosions. It is estimated that half of them died.

The receipts of the U. S. States Government for the quarter ending June 30, amount to \$11,174,316 97, and the expenditures for the same period, \$8,963,671 91.

A Mexican Silver Mine, on the Rio Grande, has recently been purchased by some Americans, who it is said are successfully working it.

The caterpillar, the destroyer of valuable trees, strange to say, have not made their appearance this season. This time one year ago they were unusually abundant and their destruction to trees was without a parallel.

The Commissioner to China, for which the Hon. Humphrey Marshall has been nominated, receives a salary of \$6,000 a year, but no outfit.

Late advices state that the Comanche Indians intend to attack Fort Arbuckle, and the position on the Brazos. A general Indian war is apprehended.

Never waste arguments on people who don't know logic from logwood; which is the case with half those who love disputation.

The number of deaths at St. Louis for the week ending on the 21, was 137.—Among them is that of Henry Shurdis Esq., for many years cashier of the Bank of Missouri.

A call has been issued for a Woman's Right Convention, to meet at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 8th of September, to discuss the enormities perpetrated by breaches on petticoats.

As the lid of a coffin was about being fastened down, in Rochester, the other day, the inmate was discovered to be living. The poor fellow who came so near being buried alive, is now likely to recover.

A lady in Cincinnati was married on Thursday to her fifth husband, having "sodded" four loved ones and bedewed with tears the flowers that sadly smiled upon their graves. Her husband must have iron nerves.

Senator Bright, of Indiana, in casting the vote of the Indiana delegation in the Democratic Convention for Pierce, said they yielded up Cass, sweating drops of blood, and with groans loud, deep and long.

A Parson preaching on the depravity of the age, said that little children who could neither speak nor walk, were to be seen running around the streets cursing and swearing.

The *Cosmopolitan Democrat* says: The individual who called the other day to cane the editor, after taking a peep at a bull dog with a half a dozen teeth, left just as natural as could be.

They have raised a hog in Cambria, Niagara county N. Y., this season, which beats all other hogs in weight, his avoirdupois being 1200 pounds. He has not yet got his growth.

A Tennessee paper says: "Gen. Pierce has one advantage over Gen. Scott.—Gen. Pillow testified that Gen. Pierce 'screed under me' (Pillow) in Mexico. Alas, poor Scott; he never had that honor."

The Massillon (O.) News says a bug has made its appearance on the potato vines, which is said to be very destructive. They eat off all the leaves, and the vines dies, and the potato ceases to grow.

THE WAY IT GOES IN WISCONSIN.—A Free Soil Democratic paper in Wisconsin—the *Kenosha Telegraph*—which clings to Hale, gives this information as to the political prospect in that quarter:

"If we recollect right, the vote for Cass in this city was a trifle over a hundred. Of this number, four out of five were naturalized citizens, and now we are informed, on reliable authority, that this whole phalanx, almost to a man, goes for Scott."

"If the state of affairs elsewhere in the State corresponds with their condition here, the position of the two great parties in '48 will be just about reversed at this election."

The Washington Republic says that the naturalized citizens everywhere are turning from the devices of a sham Democracy, and will cast a large vote for Scott, as the representative of principles most favorable to their interests.

MALE SCHOOL.
THE subscriber having rented the large and commodious School building formerly occupied by Mr. McIntire as a Female Academy, will open a MALE SCHOOL on Monday, the 6th of September next.

The course of instruction will embrace the common English Branches usually taught in similar Schools; also, the Latin and Greek Languages, Algebra and Geometry.

Scholars will be received into the Principal's Department until they are prepared to study Arithmetic and English Grammar. And none will be allowed to commence the Latin until they have thoroughly studied the English Grammar.

The Primary Department will be under the control and instruction of his brother, J. F. McKee.

No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

Terms per Session of 20 weeks:
Primary Department, \$12 00
Principal's Department, 15 00
One Dollar extra will be charged for Fuel during the Winter Session.

J. L. McKEE, Principal.
Danville, July 30, 1852

MOLASSES.—A fresh supply of Golden Syrup and Molasses just received and for sale by
T. W. GORE.
april 30, '52

600 DOZEN Maysville Cotton Yarns, assorted numbers, for sale by
BENJ. B. LING.
aug 22

MUSIC.
THE subscriber respectfully tenders his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Danville in giving instruction on the Piano, Guitar and in Vocal Music. He will also give lessons to couples or to single individuals, in the Italian, French or German Languages. He has been Music Teacher in the Georgetown Female Academy the past school year.

A. POLEMAN.
Danville, July 30, 1852

CENTRAL KENTUCKY FAIR.

TO COMMENCE ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, AND CONTINUE THREE DAYS.

THE "Central Kentucky Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical Association," will hold its first Annual Fair, near Danville, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 8th, 9th and 10th of September, 1852.

Any person not wishing to be a regular member, may exhibit for premiums by paying to the Secretary or Treasurer, on entry, \$5, and those having a desire to become members, may do so at any time, by applying to said officers, subscribing to the constitution, and paying \$2 50, the annual subscription fee.

Spirited liquor shall not be sold or drunk upon the grounds of the Fair.

Every animal or article upon the grounds of the Fair, shall, during the continuance of the same, be under the control of the Board, or their Marshals.

No loose animal shall be admitted into, or remain upon the open grounds of the society, during the Fair, except by consent of the committee of arrangements.

No animal or article shall compete for a premium, unless the fact be made known to the Secretary before 10 o'clock, A. M., on the day of exhibition, and all entries must be made by that time.

No person but the real owner shall exhibit any animal or article for competition, neither can any member of the Association who is in arrears to the society.

The owner of the Stock shown is required to attend to the halter or bridle the age of the animal exhibited; he must also place in the hands of the Secretary, the age and pedigree of every such animal, with his name attached thereto.

All the premiums awarded shall be in gold or silver ware.

All animals three years old are considered aged—those two, and under three, as yearlings—those one, and under one year old as sucklings.

The order of the Fair will be as follows, viz:

SHEEP:
To the best Buck, Prem. Spoon, \$5 00
" " " " " " 5 00
" " " " " " 5 00

HOGS:
To the best aged Boar, " 5 00
" " " " " " 5 00
" " " " " " 5 00
" " " " " " 5 00
" " " " " " 5 00
" " " " " " 5 00

MULES:
To the best 2 year old Mule, Cup, 10 00
" " " " " " 10 00
" " " " " " 10 00
" " " " " " 10 00

JACKS AND JENNETS:
To the best aged Jack, Cup, 10 00
" " " " " " 10 00
" " " " " " 10 00
" " " " " " 10 00
" " " " " " 10 00
" " " " " " 10 00

JUDGES.
On Sheep:—A. L. Caldwell, of Boyle; Robt. A. Grimes, Mercer; Rufus Bryant, Pleasant Hill; Reuben Bryant, Lincoln; Pleasant Hill; Lincoln; Clayton Anderson, Garrard; and John A. McClure, of Anderson.

On Hogs:—Geo. Drye, of Casey; Hal Anderson, Garrard; Jos. Gentry, Lincoln; W. W. Henderson, Boyle; Walter Clements, Washington; Harvey McCleary, Marion; and Wm. A. McAfee, of Mercer.

On Mules:—Wm. I. Mobery, of Mercer; D. T. Maxwell, Marion; Jas. Bradley, Garrard; Henry Owsley, Jr., Lincoln; Jas. Saffell, Anderson; John Hoskins, Garrard; John T. Mobery, Boyle.

On Jacks and Jennets:—Geo. Carpenter, of Lincoln; Thos. R. Salter, Garrard; Stephen Brown, Washington; Harvey McCleary, Marion; Wm. H. Paxton, Anderson; Wm. F. Kincaid, Mercer, and Edward Kimble, of Boyle.

Domestics.
To the best 10 yds. or more Jacon, Prem. Spoon, \$5 00
" " " " " " 5 00
" " " " " " 5 00
" " " " " " 5 00
" " " " " " 5 00
" " " " " " 5 00

Butter.
To the best 5 lbs. or more Butter, Butter Knife, 2 50

Potatoes.
To the best bush Sweet Potatoes, Spoon, 2 00
" " " " " " 2 00

Wheat.
To the best bush Wheat, " 2 00

Saddles and Boots.
To the best Saddle, " 5 00
" " " " " " 5 00
" " " " " " 5 00

Carriages, Buggies and Dressing Bureaus.
To the best Carriage, Cup, 10 00
" " " " " " 10 00
" " " " " " 10 00
" " " " " " 10 00

Ploughs and Sawn Cutters.
To the best large Plough, drawn by 2 or more horses, Cup, 10 00
" " " " " " 10 00

Cattle.
To the best aged Bull, Cup, 10 00
" " " " " " 10 00
" " " " " " 10 00
" " " " " " 10 00
" " " " " " 10 00
" " " " " " 10 00

JUDGES.
On Domestic, including Butter, Potatoes and Wheat:—G. W. Welch, of Lincoln; A. F. Hendley, Lincoln; Jas. Bryant, Garrard; A. Robertson, Mercer; John W. Chandler, Marion; Jas. M. Nichols and G. A. Armstrong, of Boyle.

On Saddles and Boots:—F. S. Kaufman, of Lincoln; John M. Smith, Washington; Richd. Stutfield, Mercer; A. J. Smithley, Marion; W. W. Batterson, John Jackson, and J. W. Burton, of Boyle.

On Carriages, Buggies and Dressing Bureaus:—W. I. Mobery, of Mercer; James Woodson and Peyton Embry, of Lincoln; R. M. Robinson, Garrard; John Wheeler, R. Jos. Weisiger, and John A. Burton, of Boyle.

On Ploughs and Sawn Cutters:—Evan Shelby and Evan Moore, of Lincoln; John Gill, of Garrard; Geo. Lee, Henry Bruce, Milton Lammie, and John Caldwell, of Boyle.

On Cattle:—K. M. Robinson, Garrard; Wm. Thompson, Mercer; Dan L. Jones, Lincoln; Milton Rogers, Washington; Joseph Spalding, Marion; Wm. Woods, Anderson; Geo. F. Lee of Boyle.

On Ploughed Backs and Oxen:—John W. Shelby, of Lincoln; R. M. Davidson, Mercer; Gabl. Salter, Garrard; John Rount, Anderson; Wm. Neal, Washington; Geo. Riffe, Casey, and Thos. Lillard, of Boyle.

JUDGES ON HORSES.
Harrison Porter, of Lincoln; Leroy Stewart, Garrard; Wm. A. Cook, Mercer; Joseph Cunningham, Casey; James Crowder, Marion; Wm. Davidson, of Washington, and Dudley Hudson, of Boyle.

There will be a Premium of a Silver Cup, worth \$10, awarded to the Best Five Acres of CORN, and also for the Best Five Acres of WHEAT.

THE TRIBUNE.



DAVIDSON, KY.,
Friday Morning, August 13, 1852.

Whig Ticket for 1852!

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WM. A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHIG ELECTORS.
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

JOSHUA F. BELL, of Boyle,
WM. PRESTON, of Louisville.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st. Lucian Anderson, of Graves.
2d. John S. McFarland, of Davies.
3d. John C. Rogers, of Warren.
4th. Thos. E. Bramlette, of Adair.
5th. John L. Helm, of Hart.
6th. Curtis P. Barham, of Madison.
7th. John Rodman, of Gallatin.
8th. Garret Davis, of Bourbon.
9th. Leander B. Cox, of Fleming.
10th. Thos. B. Stevenson, of Mason.

LOCATION OF THE RAILROAD.—The location of the railroad from this place to Lexington, is now completed, or nearly so, and the officers of the road appear to be kept pretty busy receiving and examining the bids of contractors for its construction.

MISSOURI ELECTION.—The Congressional election in Missouri, resulted in the election of the following gentlemen: First District, Hon. Thomas H. Benton, dem.; Second District, A. W. Lamb, dem.; Third District, John G. Miller, whig; Fourth District, Mr. Oliver, whig; Fifth District, Mr. Phelps, dem. The present delegations from the State, stands three whigs and two democrats.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Reid, Democrat, as was expected, has been re-elected Governor. In the Legislature the Whigs gain 13 and the Democrats 6.

IOWA.—A despatch has been received at Washington that such Congressmen elected in Iowa are Whigs, and that the Legislature also Whig. This needs confirmation.

A despatch dated Memphis, Aug. 2, says: "Arkansas, it is generally conceded, has resulted in the election of Conway, the first-road candidate for Governor."

Alabama has voted against the call of a Convention to revise the Constitution.

Judge Simpson is undoubtedly re-elected Appellate Judge, by a large majority.

"THE YANKEE BLADE," published in the village of Boston, "away down East," is certainly the keenest blade in the country—beating the celebrated cutlery of Rogers and Wostenholme, all hollow. It combines literature, good hard sense, news and fun altogether, and if any man will read a number through without giving a hearty laugh, he should be given to the undertaker as an incurable hypochondriac. Subscribe for the Blade—only \$2 a year.

It is said sufficient returns have been received from Alabama, to show that the people have voted against a convention to revise the constitution.

We learn from the Rev. J. G. Bruce, that a very interesting Camp Meeting, held for the Summer Circuit, closed on Tuesday last. During its progress, there were about 50 professional conversions, and 49 united with the Methodist E. Church south—many of them heads of families, and large numbers of young men and women.

We are informed that during the progress of a very interesting protracted meeting recently held at Millersville, Lincoln county, Ky., by Elder J. T. Johnson, of the Reform church, there were about 120 persons converted and added to that church.

Jack Downing.—We publish on our first page, another excellent letter from Major Jack Downing, giving his Uncle Joshua's opinions of Gen. Pierce, together with an account of the Democratic ratification meeting at Downingville.

RAILROAD ITEMS.—Bath county, by a majority of 407, has voted \$150,000, and Carver by 707 majority has voted \$75,000 to the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad. Morgan county voted against a subscription of \$50,000 to that road. The amount of resources now secured to that road exceeds half a million.

Hon. H. Marshall, Representative in Congress from the Seventh District of this state, has resigned. A special election to fill the vacancy will be held, it is thought at the same time as the Presidential election.

The number of emigrants arrived at New York for the month of July was 151,707. Of this, 15,250 were from Chagres and Havana.

As the editor of the Washington Union asserts that Gen. Pierce has written several letters denying the account of his New Boston speech, Prentice suggests as a reason why none of them are published, that they may possibly contain something on the subject of slavery that would make Southern Democrats feel a little awkward. One thing is certain, if the General has ever written such letters his parizans are afraid to give them publicity. If these letters exist at all, save in the Union's imagination, there is certainly something wrong about them, or, long before this time, they would have been published in every Locofoco sheet in the country, and read to the gaping masses of galled Democrats, as a "triumphant vindication of Gen. Pierce."

But we do not believe the General has given his "loathing" speech any denial at all, in any way. The fact that he made such a speech, and that he declared in it his loathing of the Fugitive Slave Law, its opposition to humanity, his abhorrence at the idea of giving up a slave, &c., is too well substantiated by reliable testimony to be untrue. We do not believe that Gen. Pierce either has or will deny having used the language imputed to him. The report of his speech was first published in Democratic papers, of his own State, and since he and the country have been astounded by his nomination for the Presidency, the statements then made by those papers have been reiterated by them in reply to the charge that they were false and slanderous.

This is not all the proof. Respectable men of New Hampshire—men of undoubted veracity—have, before a magistrate, with their right hands uplifted towards heaven, declared that the language imputed to Gen. P. is the same he used. Nor is this all the proof we have that his sentiments on the subject of slavery are such as reported. His speech, from which the following extract is made, appears in the Washington Union, of Jan. 20, 25th—the acknowledged organ of the Democratic party:

"Who did not deplore Slavery? But what sound thinking mind regards that as the only evil which could rest upon the land? The rich man would deplore the Union did NOT HATE OR DEPLORE SLAVERY MORE THAN HE DID; but even with it we had lived in peace, prosperity and security, from the foundation of our institutions to the present time."

This speech was made on the 20th of November, 1850, and the Locofocos dare not deny its authenticity.

Again, in a number of the Congressional Globe, published while Pierce was in the Senate, we find a speech made by him in the Senate Chamber, in which he uses the following language:

"I have no hesitation in saying that I consider SLAVERY A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL EVIL, and MOST SINCERELY WISH it had no existence on the face of the earth!"—See Globe, Edition, 25th Congress.

He is certainly violently opposed to slavery, and it is nothing strange that in New Hampshire, where every heart responds to his Abolition sentiments, that he should use such language as this:

"I have been asked if I had this Fugitive Slave Law, I answered NO!—I OATHED IT! I HAVE A MORE REVOLTING FEELING AT THE GIVING UP OF A SLAVE. The law is opposed to humanity!"—Gen. Pierce, 2d January.

Compare this sentiment with those expressed in the extracts above, (which are not nor cannot be denied) and no one can doubt the authenticity of the report of his speech at New Boston, nor can any one disbelieve that his opinions and feelings are just as thoroughly in opposition to slavery as the most bitter Abolitionist could desire.

Can Southern men, with such glaring proof of Gen. Pierce's opposition to their institutions, consistently give him their support?

THE FISHERY WAR.—A despatch from New York of the 9th, says: "Another British steam vessel of war, the Bassalisk, arrived at Halifax on the 1st inst., from Plymouth, England, to look after the fishing interests."

The Halifax Sun says: Just before going to press it was currently stated in the circles ordinarily well informed upon such subjects, that her Majesty's steamer Derwent had captured and taken into port Arctich four American trespassers on forbidden fishing ground.

NOTES OF PREPARATION.—Orders have been issued by the U. S. Government for the construction, in Philadelphia, of a large number of baggage wagons for the army. They are to be ready as soon as practicable. The Brooklyn Navy Yard at the present time, says the New York Express, exhibits a scene of unusual activity. All the guns of the various United States vessels have been placed in the yard, and men are cleaning and putting them in order. Several men are engaged in filing the rust from an immense pile of cannon balls, and every preparation appears to be making to be prepared for any emergency.

It is supposed, of course, that these active preparations are in some way connected with the fishery troubles between this country and England.

MURDER IN GRANT COUNTY.—We learn that a man named Harrison Brown was murdered near Crittenden, in Grant county, Ky., on Tuesday, by a man named John McEee. McEee is a man about six feet high, thin visage, swarthy complexion, fair hair, and hazel eyes, and about twenty-two years old. The deed was done with a small knife. The friends of the murdered man offer a reward of two hundred dollars for the arrest of McEee.

GEN. BRADY AND GEN. SCOTT.—The Detroit Advertiser says a few days before the fatal accident occurred which deprived the United States service of one of its brightest and most valued ornaments, and Detroit of an endeared and cherished citizen, Gen. Hugh Brady, while he was taking his usual morning walk, was escorted by a gentleman of this city who was about to start for Washington, and who, informing Gen. Brady of the fact, asked if he could do him any service at the seat of Government. "Yes," replied the veteran, "call on Gen. Winfield Scott, give him my kind regards, and tell him, for me, that having lived to see him win every field on which he has fought, I hope yet to see him win the great Presidential field of the Union in 1852."

PIERCE ON SLAVERY.—The Washington Union says that Gen. Pierce has written several letters denying the statement that he said in his speech at New Boston that he "loathed" the Fugitive Slave Law, &c. &c. Strange, that none of these letters have ever been published, when there is now such a universal dispute on the subject all over the country. Give us one of them—there are several, says the Washington Union—let the public have at least one of them.

SECRET CIRCULAR.—The New York Herald publishes a secret circular which it alleges Koskuth addressed to the Germans before leaving this country. It contains recommendations to them to organize associations and to cast their votes at the coming election so as to make them tell in favor of his intervention doctrines. Koskuth, according to the Herald, is to return to this country early in the fall.

A despatch from New York of the 4th says that all the officers of the steamers Henry Clay against whom warrants were issued by the United States attorney have been arrested except Capt. Tollman, who is confined to his bed by illness. The bail required in each case is \$10,000.

Somebody called Gen. Scott a humbug, and somebody else resorted by calling Gen. Pierce a tumble-bug.

Washington letter-writers say that Congress will not adjourn before the middle of September.

The Albany Atlas comes out in a perfect torrent of "wrath and cabbage," because somebody or somebody else, has said that Frank Pierce was once "a wild colt." Prentice says he supposes Frank was never a colt, but he has certainly heard of his descent from a horse.

GOLD FIELD OF AUSTRALIA.—The yield of gold in California is but as a drop in the bucket, compared with that of Australia. From twenty to twenty-five ounces is said to be no uncommon day's earnings, and new localities abounding in rich deposits are being met with in abundance. In five months, say from October, 1851, to the beginning of March, 1852, the diggings yielded the enormous amount of 553,270 ounces of gold which is valued at £2,319,108 10s, or nearly ten millions of dollars.

The Badurst and Tarcn diggings, which have been longer and more extensively worked than those of Victoria, have yielded up to March nearly one million of ounces weight of gold; the actual exports to March 20 being 1,125,317 ounces.

FISHERIES TROUBLES.—President Fillmore has received information from Mr. Webster, that Mr. Crampson, the British Minister, had undertaken to procure a suspension of the order, respecting the fisheries.

FATAL AFFAIRS.—The Georgetown Herald of the 5th says: "We learn verbally, that a negro belonging to Rice Parks, was shot by a youth named Flournoy, a short distance from town, on Sunday last, for an alleged offence of a very serious character. The negro, we understand, though yet living, is not expected to recover."

We also learn that a man named Morgan stabbed another named Hiles, both residing in the lower part of the county, on last Monday. Hiles, we understand, is since dead.

The following, from the National Intelligencer, obtained from the census tables of 1850, shows the growth and production of sheep and wool in seven of the States of the Union, which comprise those termed wool-growing States. Ohio ranks highest for the number of her sheep and the weight of her clip. The Vermont sheep yield the largest quantity of wool in proportion to numbers:

States.	No. of Sheep.	Lbs of Wool.
Ohio.	3,997,036	10,111,238
New York.	3,454,241	10,070,305
Penn.	1,822,357	4,481,270
Vermont.	919,992	3,410,993
Virginia.	1,313,004	2,860,765
Indiana.	1,122,493	2,610,287
Kentucky.	1,070,303	2,283,635

G. W. CRAWFORD of Georgia, the Secretary of War under Gen. Taylor, who brought odium upon the administration by his connection with the Galphin claim, has come out for Pierce and King. It is presumed that the Democratic press will now keep silent on this subject, as they have got the Chief of the Galphins.

Both Houses of Congress have agreed to adjourn on the 31st inst.

THE McMILLVILLE RAILROAD.—We learn from a friend who resides in Casey county, that at a late meeting of the Commissioners of this Road held at Russell Springs, it was reported that in several of the counties on the line of the road subscriptions of stock had been made to the full amount they were pledged to raise, and that in several other counties the full amount of stock was nearly taken. The people are using all their energies in behalf of this great work, both in our own state and in Tennessee, and no rational man can longer doubt the complete success of the project. The next meeting of the Commissioners, we understand, will be held at Hustonville early in September.

While on this subject, we would request the friends of the road in all the counties interested in it, to keep us apprised of the progress they are making, the proceedings of all meetings held on the subject, and any other information concerning the work which may be of interest. We will always cheerfully publish any communication on the subject.

DEATH OF A U. S. SENATOR.—Hon. Robert Rantoul, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, died at Washington on Sunday last.

A late arrival from the fishing grounds reports that an American schooner had been fired into, for refusing to heave-to, when ordered by a British cruiser.

The potato crop of Kentucky, this season, will, it is thought, exceed that of any season for many years.

The Chicago Tribune, formerly a neutral paper, has come out in favor of Scott and Graham.

The New Orleans Delta chronicles the most remarkable fugitive slave case that has probably taken place since the passage of the last act "in such cases made and provided." The circumstances are as follows: Capt. Webster, of the U. S. A., having married a Florida lady, visited the North this season with his lady, accompanied by a female servant, owned in Florida by the mother of Mrs. W. The servant in question becoming dissatisfied, made her way back home to Florida. She says that "niggers are worth nothing, no how, in their free States, and that she didn't want to stay there," even temporarily! What will the Abolitionists say to that?

When Koskuth first visited Washington at the expense of the State, his hotel expenses, including that for his suite, amounted to \$14 per day for each person. On his return from the South, when he revisited that city at his own risk, his hotel charges did not exceed \$3.80 per day for each one in his train. Quite a falling off, that!

Mrs. Swishelm, of the Saturday Visitor, says: "If our bigger half would get drunk, and tavern keepers would sell him the materials, insurance on that species of property would rise in this neighborhood." Still, she says, she does not advise others to burn ranseller's houses. She was only telling what she would do in such circumstances.

We learn from a friend just returned from St. Louis, that when he left the city the Hon. ALBERT BUCKNER was lying very low with Typhoid Fever, and that his recovery was despaired of. Mr. B. was getting a fine law practice, and stands high as a gentleman and lawyer.

THE ARMY.—The standing army of the United States numbers 10,129 men—commissioned officers, 296; non-commissioned officers and privates, 9,235. The number of buglers employed is 60, and the number of musicians, 236. The head quarters of the army are in Washington, D. C. The number of commissioned officers in the militia is 74,952, and of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, 2,105,524, making a total of 2,180,436 fighting men.

GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.—On the 2d of July, a London correspondent writes that three vessels had arrived during the present week from Australia with the following sums of gold dust: Ship Thomas, 6,200 ounces; ship Wadsworth, 20,000 ounces; ship Admiral, in value £125,000. Total £230,000, or more than a million of dollars. The arrivals of gold the past three weeks from Australia, has been upward of one million and a quarter sterling.

The efforts of the Locofoco papers to disprove the testimony addressed and published respecting the speech delivered in January last at New Boston, New Hampshire, by Gen. Pierce wherein he declared he "loathed Slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law," reminds us of the anecdote of the Judge about to pronounce sentence of punishment upon an Irishman for the commission of a pretty offence.

"And is it upon the oath of him two witnesses your honor's going to condemn me?" asked Pat.

"Certainly," said the judge, "your testimony was ample to convince the jury of your guilt."

"Oh, murder!" he exclaimed, "to condemn me on the oath of two spalpeens who swear they saw me take the goods, when I kin bring forth a hundred who'll swear they didn't see me do it!"

KEEP IT UP!—The Henderson (Ky.) Banner is waving resplendently for Pierce and King. Here is a specimen:

"Had I the power, I would erect a gallows upon every wharf in the city of New York, and hang every d-d Irishman as fast as they come on shore."

Mr. Matthew L. Davis made the above declaration in Washington, on hearing of a Democratic victory in New York. He is a supporter of Scott.

Now, (says the N. Y. Express) this will go the rounds, and being once printed in a Democratic paper, will never be retracted or contradicted therein, though the fact is that Matthew L. Davis has been lying in his grave, in Trinity church yard, these two years!

Again, the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer treats its readers to the following exceedingly patriotic and gentlemanly paragraph:

"Scott was not on a battle-field in Mexico until the victory was won. The Whigs seem to think that Gen. Scott ought to be elected President because no one is obliged to ask who he is, contending that everybody has heard of him. What school-boy has not heard of Gen. Arnold? If he were alive, would you elect him on the same merit?"

As a fit commentary on the above, the Express says: "They say that a bank robber, finding in the vault he was rifling, the gold medal presented by Congress to Winfield Scott, for his services in the field, (which the owner had deposited in the bank for safe keeping,) left it untouched, from some lingering sense of patriotism. But 'comparisons are odorous,' as Dagberry says; and we forbear to draw a parallel between the burglar and the Plain Dealer."

The rail on the Covington and Lexington railroad is now being laid, and the work generally pushed along bravely towards completion.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Sullivan and Twyman, for the murder of Patrick Meehan, was taken up in the Fayette Circuit Court on Tuesday of last week. A motion for a change of venue was made, argued and granted, and the cases were ordered to be removed to the county of Scott. We suppose the prisoners urged that justice would not be done in Fayette county, when the fact is, they were only afraid that justice would be done there. If the people of Fayette, in whose midst the crime was perpetrated, and who are thoroughly acquainted with all the circumstances, are not competent to deal justly with these men, certainly no other people are. Sullivan, we believe, considers Scott county his home.

The ignorant Dutch and Irish, who don't think for themselves, vote the Democratic ticket.—State Sentinel, Indianapolis, Ia.

The above sentence we find in the Indianapolis State Sentinel, of August 6th, a leading Democratic paper, advocating the election of Pierce and King. What do the German and Irish think of it?

An Eastport paper mentions that a sea captain of that port, recently returned from a voyage, and seeing the names of "Pierce and King" on a flag waving over Leavitt's building, exclaimed to his companion: "Hallelu!—Pierce and King—they must be some new folks that have moved in since I've been gone!"

SPIRITUAL NOTIONS.

TO THE LADIES.—Mr. Jas. M. Nichols is selling his large and handsome stock of Dress Goods at Cost. See advertisement.

Mr. FIELDS has always been notorious for keeping a "prime" article of Green Tea, but we think that which he has just received, beats any of his former supplies, if such a thing is possible. It is certainly a luxury to drink such tea.

HATS, CAPS, AND FUR GOODS.—We invite the attention of merchants and others to the advertisement of Messrs. POLLARD, PRATHER & SMITH, (dealers in Hats, Caps and Fur Goods, Louisville, Ky.) They are successors to and former partners of the firm of P. S. Barber & Co., (so long and favorably known to Western dealers,) and the patrons of the old firm can confidently rest assured that they will be as well pleased with the new.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—We would call attention to the advertisement of Mr. H. M. WEATHERFORD, of Hustonville, for the public sale of his tavern stand in that place, on the 17th of September. This is an excellent stand for business, (as Mr. W.'s advertisement will show,) and persons desiring to engage in hotel-keeping and make money at it, should attend this sale. The buildings are all good, and conveniently arranged.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.—See advertisement of C. F. Lilly, of Lexington. His stock is one of the largest in the western country, and we know him to be an accommodating dealer.

More of it.—Bruce & Bassett, of Lexington, advertise in our paper to-day, their immense stock of China, Glass, Queensware, Fancy Goods &c., to which they invite the attention of purchasers. They are clever gentlemen, and persons wishing articles in their line would do well to call and see them.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.—See advertisement of C. F. Lilly, of Lexington. His stock is one of the largest in the western country, and we know him to be an accommodating dealer.

White Granite, Iron Stone and Common Ware, which they have imported direct from the manufacturers of England, and can sell to Country Merchants at from 15 to 25 per cent. less than the same quality of ware can be delivered at Lexington from Philadelphia, Call and see. No. 5, Higgins' Block, Main-st. C. F. & E. LILLY. Lexington, Aug. 13, '52 2m

BRUCE & BASSETT, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in China, Glass, QUEENSWARE, Cutlery, Plated Ware, FANCY GOODS, &c. HAVE now on hand, and are receiving direct from the Manufacturers of England and France, the most splendid lot of White, Gilt and Decorated FRENCH CHINA, GRANITE, IRON-STONE, AND COMMON WARE. Ever imported into this or any other Western city, all of which they will sell as low as the Lowest. Call and see, as it affords as pleasure as to show our goods.

WE would also call the Country Trade, that we will, DELICATE PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK WILLS. Lexington, August 13, '52 1m

Public Speaking! We will address the people at the following places and times, viz: Elmore, Green co., Wednesday, August 15th. Campbellsville, Monday, August 23d. Liberty, Monday, September 1st. Hustonville, Wednesday, September 15th. Perryville, Thursday, September 16th. Danville, Saturday, September 18th. Stanford, Monday, September 20th. Crab Orchard, Tuesday, September 21st. Harrison, Falski, Wednesday, Sept. 23d. Robert Barneley's, Wayne, Saturday, Sept. 25. Somerset, Monday, October 4th. Monticello, Monday, October 12th. Jamestown, Monday, October 19th. JAMES S. CHURMAN, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Electors 4th Congressional District.

MARRIED.—On Saturday morning last, the 7th inst., at the residence of C. S. F. SOUTH, by Rev. Dr. JIMCOCK, Mr. FRANCIS A. SALVENDY, of Amsterdam, Holland, to Mrs. EMILIE A. MELSTROSE, widow of the late Col. G. S. MELSTROSE, of this place.

On the 4th of July, Mr. JOSEPH THURMAN, formerly of this place, to Miss ABELIA VIO, ET. of Clay county, Missouri.

DIED.—In this place, on Saturday last, the 7th instant, ZACHARY TAYLOR, son of JAMES and ELIZA GARRETT, aged 3 years. In GUY, SUSAN MARIA, youngest daughter of Judge B. W. FINNEY, aged about 10 years. In De Witt, Carroll co., Mo., on the 13th ult., of congestive fever, at the residence of Thos. G. BOULEY, and daughter of JOHN S. HIGGINS, of Stanford, Ky.—aged about 22 years. [COMMUNICATED.]

OBITUARY. Died, in Frankfort, July 26th, at the residence of her friend, T. D. TILSON, Esq., Miss MARTHA REAP, daughter of S. R. REAP, of Boyle county, in the 55th year of her age. Nothing could illustrate more strikingly the vanity of human existence, than the life and untimely death of the deceased. Being by nature endowed with many qualities of person and mind that fitted her to appear well in society, and possessing the advantages of a good education, and surrounded by friends that admired and loved her, she looked forward to life to get a high estimate of her life and its pleasures. She did so, and even longer to enter a career to her bright and cheering. But, alas, her cup of pleasure was dashed with bitterness, and her fondest hopes were early and sadly blasted. Just as life began to open its bright prospect, and she was about to enter upon a career of usefulness and honor, she was seized by a malignant disease, which in a few days, terminated in death. And 'tis not her lot thus to die from home, yet it was not her lot to die among strangers. It was a more friends, whom she highly valued, and whom she loved, and who, in return, had before expressed much sympathy, and manifested a deep interest in her behalf, and though no mother, her father was there to comfort her, and no brother or sister to kiss her fading brow, and soothe her parting spirit, yet she felt assured that no needed attention, either of physician or friends, was lacking, nor did the fear of affliction fail to moisten her dying pillow. And those friends who had the unalloyed pleasure of attending her in her last hours, will have the lasting gratitude and sincere regards of her afflicted and bereaved parents, brothers and sisters.

The early and sudden death of one so much endeared to all who knew her, and to whom life in this world had, to a great extent, been a disappointment, would truly be a source of sadness and sorrow, were it not that she had made her peace with God, and that death came only to liberate her from the bonds of affliction, that she might enter that state of existence, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." Six years before her death, she made a profession of religion, and in connection with both her parents, two of her brothers and sister, she joined the Presbyterian Church in Danville, and by her daily walk and life, gave hopeful evidence of a renewed and a holy heart, and a true love of Jesus. So that whilst we mourn her departure, it is not as those whose sorrow is without hope.

JUST received, a fresh supply of GREEN TEA, of the superior article, which I can confidently recommend as being quite equal to if not better than any I have before sold. WM. M. FIELDS. Aug. 13, '52

Dress Goods AT COST! WISHING to dispose of my remaining stock of DRESS GOODS, I will sell all the rest of them AT COST for Cash, AND CASH ONLY! Call soon, Ladies, before they are picked over. Aug. 13 JAS. M. NICHOLS.

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE, Wholesale and Retail. C. F. & E. LILLY. WOULD call the attention of Country Merchants, before they go East, to their stock of White Granite, Iron Stone and Common Ware, which they have imported direct from the manufacturers of England, and can sell to Country Merchants at from 15 to 25 per cent. less than the same quality of ware can be delivered at Lexington from Philadelphia, Call and see. No. 5, Higgins' Block, Main-st. C. F. & E. LILLY. Lexington, Aug. 13, '52 2m

BRUCE & BASSETT, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in China, Glass, QUEENSWARE, Cutlery, Plated Ware, FANCY GOODS, &c. HAVE now on hand, and are receiving direct from the Manufacturers of England and France, the most splendid lot of White, Gilt and Decorated FRENCH CHINA, GRANITE, IRON-STONE, AND COMMON WARE. Ever imported into this or any other Western city, all of which they will sell as low as the Lowest. Call and see, as it affords as pleasure as to show our goods.

WE would also call the Country Trade, that we will, DELICATE PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK WILLS. Lexington, August 13, '52 1m

Public Sale. I HAVE sold my Farm, I will offer at Public Sale, on Wednesday, the 1st day of September, 1852.

All of my Growing Crop, &c., Consisting of Corn, Hay, Oats, and some 300 bushels of first rate Wheat, clear of smut, and some 8 or 9 acres of first rate Hemp in the shock, this year's crop. Also, one Horse Wagon and Gear, one Horse Cart, one Burley, and all of my Farming Utensils: Household and Kitchen Furniture. Among the Furniture will be found a good lot of New Chairs of the Split Bottom and Spring Bed order, well finished.

Also, Hogs; 14 head of Cattle; 30 head of Sheep; about 100 head of Hogs, some 60 of them will be fed this season.

Terms made known on the day of sale. WM. C. JOHNSON. Aug. 13, '52 2t

Notice.—\$20 Reward. I HAVE reason to believe that a fine Young Mare was stolen from my possession, in Lincoln county, on last Wednesday night, the 26th July, by a man named JOHN VEST, who took her to Newcastle, in Adams county, and swapped her off. Said Vest has made his escape, and may be lurking about some where in Casey or Adams county. He has assumed different names. He is about 21 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; has dark black eyes, deep set in his head, has a downy long square built, and weighs about 150 pounds. I will give \$20 reward to any person who will apprehend and secure him so that I can put the law in force against him.

DAVID R. CALDWELL. Lincoln county, Aug. 13, '52 3t. Louisville Journal insert 3 times weekly and send account to this office.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE Life of Gen. Scott. 300 Pages, 12mo. Handsomely and Durably Bound, Illustrated with ENGRAVINGS. BY EDWARD D. MANFIELD, ESQ. Many Years Editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle.

THE subscriber will shortly receive from the Press, an Edition of the above valuable work, and will furnish those who wish to become Agents to circulate the same, on the most favorable terms. For further particulars and all necessary information, applicants will please address their letters to the subscriber, E. D. MANFIELD, Publisher, 134 York street, New Haven, Ct. Aug. 13, '52

ROOMS OPEN AGAIN. I HAVE returned from Louisville with several LATE IMPROVEMENTS in the Daguerrean Art, and also a fine assortment of grain and fancy goods.

Cases, Lockets, &c. We would respectfully invite all those who wish to secure a true and perfect likeness of themselves or friends, to call soon at the Danville Daguerrean Saloon, Where pictures can be had at from \$2.30 to \$10.—WARRANTED NOT TO FADE! Aug. 6, '52 2t

Flour and Meal. O N hand and for sale, first rate FLOUR at \$2 per 100 pounds, and MEAL at 40 cents per bushel. T. W. GORE. Aug. 6, '52 1t

Beef and Mutton. I HAVE secured a large stock of Beef and Mutton, and will sell at the lowest prices. Call and see. JOHN STODGHILL. Aug. 6, '52 1t

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